



# **REBUILDING BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE CASAMANCE**

**Cooperative Agreement # 685-A-00-04-00040-00**

## **FINAL ACTIVITIES REPORT**



**AUGUST 16, 2006**

# **REBUILDING BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE CASAMANCE**

## **FINAL ACTIVITIES REPORT**

**AUGUST 16, 2006**

### **SUBMITTED BY:**

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)/SENEGAL  
IN CONSORTIUM WITH  
CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS)/SENEGAL AND  
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND (CCF)/ SENEGAL

### **CONTACT INFORMATION:**

NAME: REBECCA HALLAM, COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE  
TEL.: (221) 823-22-75  
FAX: (221) 823-54-28  
EMAIL: [rhallam@crssn.org](mailto:rhallam@crssn.org)  
ADDRESS: 72, BOULEVARD DE LA REPUBLIQUE  
BP 11175, DAKAR, SENEGAL

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Acronyms.....	5
II.	Executive Summary .....	7
III.	Introduction.....	8
IV.	Overall Status of Each Component of the Program.....	11
A.	Reconstruction .....	11
i.	Houses .....	11
ii.	Sources of Potable Water .....	11
iii.	Health Posts .....	13
iv.	Classrooms .....	13
v.	Latrines.....	15
vi.	Bridges and Access Roads .....	15
B.	Peacebuilding .....	16
i.	Information Education Communication and Behavior Change Communications 16	
ii.	Traditional Ceremonies.....	17
iii.	Training and Capacity-Building.....	17
C.	Income-Generation.....	18
V.	Explanation of any Changes in Program Design or Activity.....	19
A.	Addition and Changes in Indicators.....	19
B.	Publicity .....	19
C.	Latrines.....	19
D.	Potable Water Sources: Wells .....	20
E.	Water Management Training .....	20
F.	Construction of Bridges and Access Roads .....	21
VI.	Explanation of any Discrepancies or Areas where Achievement did not meet Expected Results.....	21
A.	Reconstruction .....	21
B.	Latrines.....	22
C.	Construction of Bridges and Access Roads .....	22
D.	Water Management Training .....	22
E.	Peacebuilding .....	23
VII.	Overall Assessment of What worked and What Did Not .....	24
A.	Positive, Expected Results .....	24
B.	Positive, Unexpected Results .....	24

Lessons Learned.....	26
i. Partnership .....	26
ii. Planning, Timing and Organization.....	26
iii. Income Generating Activities .....	27
iv. Budgeting .....	27
VII. Data for Agreed Upon Performance Indicators .....	28
Table A: Data by Indicator and Region.....	28
Table B: Construction by Partner and Location .....	30
Table C: Data by Partner Organization.....	32
IX. Plans for Sustainability .....	35
IX. Close Out Activity .....	36
X. Appendices.....	37
A. List of Partners by Location.....	37
B. Infrastructures to be completed.....	42

## I. Acronyms

AFDS	<i>Agence pour le Fonds de Développement Social</i>
AJAEDO	Association of Young Farmers of the Department of Oussouye
AJAC/LUKKAL	<i>Association des Jeunesses Agricoles et Culturelles de la Casamance /LUKKAL</i> (Casamance Agricultural and Cultural Youth Association: “LUKKAAL”)
ASSOREP	Association pour le Soutien et la Promotion de l’Enfance
BCC	Behavior Change Communications
CASADES	<i>Comité d’Appui et de soutien au développement économique et social</i>
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCF	Christian Children’s Fund
CR	<i>Communauté Rurale</i> (Rural Community)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CWS	Church World Service
EWC	Early-Warning Committee
FADECBA	<i>Federation of the Balantacounda Community Development Associations</i>
FODDE	<i>Forum pour un Développement Durable Endogène</i>
GRAPAC	Action Group for Peace in Casamance
IDP	Internally-Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IGA	Income-Generating Activity
IMCEC	<i>Institut Mutualiste Communautaire et de Crédit</i>
MFDC	<i>Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de la Casamance</i>
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
No.	Number
PB	Peacebuilding

RFA	Request For Applications
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WANEP	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding

## **II. Executive Summary**

This is the Final Report submitted to USAID from the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) program in Senegal for the 'Rebuilding Basic Infrastructure in the Casamance Project', which was executed in the Kolda and Ziguinchor Regions from May 17<sup>th</sup> 2004 through May 16<sup>th</sup> 2006 with a total budget of \$1,688,166. The goal of this project was to facilitate the return home of displaced persons, refugees, and ex-combatants from the Casamance conflict through rebuilding basic infrastructure, including health posts, classrooms, and houses, and peacebuilding activities, including forgiveness and reconciliation.

The project was successful in meeting most of the targets set for the reconstruction component, and over 4,429 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) returned to their home villages and resumed their normal lives during the course of the project. The reconstruction component proved to be a successful vehicle for peacebuilding efforts. Communities worked together to assist with the construction of the houses and other infrastructure and took ownership of the maintenance of these structures through the creation of management committees. The basic infrastructure that was rebuilt even served to mediate preexisting conflicts over resources, facilitate the increase of preexisting livelihoods as well as to create new jobs and thus improve earnings. The infrastructure activities also strengthened community organization and capacity through the development and reinforcement of local management committees.

Some of the peacebuilding activities, most notably the traditional ceremonies which permitted combatants to disengage from the conflict and reintegrate, were scheduled to take place in the second phase of the project after the completion of the reconstruction phase. Delays encountered during this reconstruction phase caused some of those peacebuilding activities to start late, resulting in some targets not being met before the end of the project. It should be noted however that the methodologies used during the reconstruction phase were instrumental in creating community-based structures, such as committees, traditional ceremonies, and peace clubs all of which contribute towards the peace process at the grassroots level. Furthermore, these structures remain committed to the peace process by continuing activities beyond the life of the project. These activities include important purification ceremonies and peacebuilding education sessions.

Lessons learned from this project include the importance of partnerships, building the capacity of local partners, strategically planning activities for the most efficient use of funds and time to ensure the completion of activities, and the need to include training for management committees and access structures as separate budget lines.

### III. Introduction

Facing an armed conflict since 1982, the Casamance natural region (which are the administrative regions of Ziguinchor and Kolda), was devastated by fighting between the Senegalese Army and the *Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de la Casamance* (MFDC). Many villages and social infrastructures were destroyed and large numbers of people abandoned their villages and plots for safer havens in Ziguinchor and neighboring countries, namely The Gambia and Guinea-Bissau.

In June 2003, CRS completed a USAID funded ‘Casamance Peacebuilding and Rehabilitation Project’. This three-year project comprised four essential components: Reconstruction, Peacebuilding, Sesame production and Microfinance.<sup>1</sup> Recommendations in both the Final Evaluation and the Final Report pointed to the need to consolidate benefits and successes made during the project, and a new project was designed in response to RFA No. 685-04-A—001. While CRS was designing the project proposal for the RFA, Church World Service (CWS) and Christian Children’s Fund (CCF) joined CRS and formed the Consortium, with CRS as lead, that eventually implemented the ‘Rebuilding Basic Infrastructures in the Casamance Project’. The project was implemented from May 17, 2004 – May 16, 2006.

The mandatory activities under this grant were:

1. *Housing rehabilitation:* With an estimated 60% of the population in the Casamance displaced, the idea of returning home was a top priority for many families. Rebuilding homes not only would provide shelter for returning families (often up to 15 people in a house) but it would also assist those who had been housing them to regain their own space and live in less crowded conditions.
2. *Clean Water/Wells:* Access to potable water being a problem throughout the Casamance, USAID sought to fund the digging and rehabilitation of wells, and to develop structures to capture rainwater and other appropriate technology solutions to provide clean water.
3. *Other Small Infrastructure:* It was recognized that there were many needs at the community level with regards to social infrastructures. The project would therefore remain flexible to the types of infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed at the community level. It was likely however that the following would be the type of infrastructure to be rehabilitated:

---

<sup>1</sup> Further information relating to this Award No 685-A-00-00-00155-00 may be found in the following documents: *Evaluation finale du projet de réhabilitation, de restauration et de la Paix et la Réconciliation en Casamance* and the Final Report which was submitted in June 2003.



- a) Schools rehabilitation
- b) Construction and rehabilitation of health posts
- c) Investments to decrease isolation – bridges and access routes.

4. *Complementary Community Peace and Reconciliation activities:* The project would contribute to the creation of conditions for peace through a number of peacebuilding activities such as reconciliation, mediation, and conflict identification. All this would also create an enabling environment for the return of communities to their homes and the restart of economic and social life.

With the above in mind, the overall goal of the project was identified as allowing displaced persons, refugees, and ex-combatants from the Casamance conflict to resume normal life in their home villages. The following strategic objectives and intermediate results achieved this goal:

**Strategic objective 1:** Returnees live in their own homes

*Intermediate result:* Returnees rebuild their homes

**Strategic objective 2:** Returnees have access to potable water in their home villages

*Intermediate result 1:* Community stakeholders work together to provide technologically appropriate sources of potable water

*Intermediate result 2:* Communities maintain clean water supplies

**Strategic objective 3:** Returnees have access to social services

*Intermediate result:* Partners rebuild priority social service infrastructure (schools and health centers)

**Strategic objective 4:** Isolated communities have access to socioeconomic infrastructure

*Intermediate result:* People from isolated communities improve access to socioeconomic facilities and markets

**Strategic objective 5:** Peaceful conditions are established in resettled communities

*Intermediate result 1:* Early warning committees work to prevent and reduce tensions in communities

*Intermediate result 2:* Communities reintegrate ex-combatants

The target number of beneficiaries and villages was to be determined on the basis of community need and the number of ex-combatants in order to facilitate their reintegration.

The project strategy identified was a deliberate attempt to foster synergy and linkages between local NGOs and returning communities, promote ownership and sustainability, encourage peace and connectivity, ensure no duplication, and build upon successful strategies implemented in the previous Casamance project. To this end, the project worked with local NGOs and returning communities to reconstruct houses, provide access to water, rebuild health and education facilities, and improve access to livelihood

opportunities for isolated communities through a sub grant mechanism. This mechanism was designed by CRS and experimented in the previous Casamance project to appropriately respond to diverse reconstruction needs, the pace of population return, the evolving information about safety in the Casamance, and to allow responses to the needs of returning communities with a maximum of flexibility. For the return of populations to be sustainable, the Consortium expected specific projects to emerge from communities and local groups. Thus, grants would be awarded to either village associations or community groups for specific reconstruction activities, or, to larger established Community Based Organizations (CBO) with more ambitious plans to reconstruct villages, water infrastructure, schools, and health centers. CRS and Consortium partners would provide the necessary capacity building and technical assistance to sub-grantees. Consortium partners would also work closely with local partners to refine proposals and work plans that had been approved for sub-grants.

The project sectoral strategies fell within the three components of the program:

1. *Reconstruction:*

In response to the destruction of houses and social infrastructure, the project equipped local partner organizations with the tools and capacity needed to lead construction efforts to rebuild and repair destroyed or damaged houses, health posts, and classrooms; to construct or rehabilitate sources of potable water, including wells and water storage tanks; to construct latrines in health posts and schools; and to increase access to social services through the construction of bridges and access roads.

2. *Peacebuilding:*

In an effort to reconcile communities and prevent future occurrences of conflict, the Consortium worked with partners and local structures to mobilize communities and raise awareness on peacebuilding efforts (within a continuum commenced with the previous CRS Casamance project); to provide training to partners and local structures in conflict analysis, resolution, mediation, and the management of displaced and refugee populations; and to support traditional ceremonies intended to spiritually purify communities and aid in the mediation process among communities and combatants.

3. *Income-Generation:*

The Consortium agreed to mobilize funds to finance returning community and individual income-generating activities. These funds would provide the seed money and training that would enable returnees to restart their livelihoods.

Throughout the project, it was expected that CBOs would be involved in the implementation of all activities. Capacity building activities would accompany the implementing CBOs. The local and international NGOs, donors and local authorities would be brought synergistically into the project for collaboration, discussion, harmonization of approaches, and importantly, to avoid duplication.

## **IV. Overall Status of Each Component of the Program**

### **A. Reconstruction**

The majority of programmed reconstruction activities were completed during the life of the project. However, there remain some infrastructures, most notably the health post in Safane, which are still being finalized. A list of the infrastructures that remain to be completed may be found in the annex.

#### **i. Houses**

In total, 329 houses were constructed, exceeding the target of 300 houses. The construction of these homes benefited 4,980 beneficiaries, which was above the target of 4,500 beneficiaries.



*Mr Malikou DIAMANKA's house rehabilitated in Lamèle village (Tanaff)*

#### **ii. Sources of Potable Water**

Twenty-seven (27) wells were rehabilitated, seventeen (17) wells were improved, and seven (7) new wells were built. In addition, one 50m<sup>3</sup> water storage tank (equivalent to five or six wells) was constructed in the community of Bayoungou, as the community already had in place all additional materials, including pipes, wells and pumps, for channeling water to and from a tank.

Fifty-four water management committees were organized in 54 communities. One educational session in water management and use was held for the community of Bayoungou. The additional nine trainings for water management committees were not

conducted because of changes in implementation strategies and delays in the completion of water infrastructure.



Rehabilitated Well in Youtou village built by AJAEDO



Water tank installed in Bayoungou village implemented by FODDE

### iii. Health Posts

Five of the eight health posts projected were completed during the life of the project. The health post in Safane, Diattacounda (CR) is still under construction, due to delays encountered on the part of the contractor. Though the basic infrastructure has been constructed, the roof is yet to be completed. Additional materials, including cement, zinc aluminum, wooden ceiling beams, and iron will enable its completion. Once the roof is installed, the building will be painted. In Elinkine and Diamaye, the health posts will be completed before the end of August and before the end of September respectively. In Elinkine there remains the setting of the cement floor and painting, and for Diamaye there remains some plumbing and painting.



Health Post in Sare Yoro Bouya implemented by FODDE

### iv. Classrooms

Fifteen (15) classrooms were projected, and nineteen (19) were built in the communities of Youtu, Tankoron, Bourofaye Bainouck, Singhere, Bafata Balatan, Assoumoul, Sanou-Senegal, Faradiangto, Boutoughoul, Madina Balante, Sindima, Lamel, Fadioungar, Saré Sara Bouya, Médina El Hadji. Two (2) were completed during the close out period.

A total of 250 specimen education and health (hygiene) kits were received from CWS and distributed to students and vulnerable populations. A total of twenty-seven (27) education kits were donated to the local administrative authorities (21 at departmental level and six at regional level). Forty five (45) health kits were also distributed to the local administrative authorities (35 at departmental level and ten at regional. The local authorities requested CRS to store 43 kits for them. They preferred to wait and have these



kits distributed during the next school year (October 2006) and when the final health post has been completed (October 2006).



Old classroom in Sare Yoro Bouya



New classroom built by Caritas/Kolda

## **v. Latrines**

Originally, 176 latrines were to be constructed for selected social infrastructures and for households who agreed to have latrines for the safe disposal of wastes. Only six latrines, however, were constructed because a/ there were changes made by the local health authorities to the type of sanitary facilities to be built in classrooms and health posts and b/ households did not want a latrine within the traditional home setting. The six new latrines are found in the rural communities of Borna (2), Tanaff (2 for a classroom), Niagha (1 for a classroom), and Medina El Hadj (1 for a classroom). Despite this result, a total of 14 toilets with septic tanks were constructed - six of these were built in schools and eight were built in the health posts. A ninth toilet for a health post (a second toilet for the Mpack health post) is still under construction. This toilet is being built to respect local practices and beliefs, which dictate that pregnant women should not share toilets with others.



Community members help build a septic tank in Medina El Hadj. Caritas/Kolda provided all the necessary materials and management support

## **vi. Bridges and Access Roads**

Four bridges/access roads out of the targeted six were constructed during the project. Two bridges were constructed through the partner, FADECBA; one connected Semene and Assoumoul, and the other connected Thianaff and Sathioum. Two additional bridges were constructed through Enda in Tankanto Escale. The additional two bridges programmed to be built by Caritas/Ziguinchor and AJAEDO were not built because of insufficient funds. This conclusion was made after these two organizations conducted a cost analysis to determine the real cost of building the bridges. The reason for this is

because communities in which these bridges were to be built did not use local participation but rather preferred to hire manual labor. This resulted in an unforeseen increase in the budget.



Community members who helped build the classroom with the help of Caritas/Kolda

## ***B. Peacebuilding***

### **i. Information Education Communication and Behavior Change Communications**

A total of three hundred and fifty-six (356) social mobilization sessions were held in 41 communities for a total of 10,709 participants. The sessions used music, skits, and animation to spread messages on peacebuilding, conflict prevention, mediation, and reconciliation.

One hundred and twenty-eight (128) debates were held in 23 communities for 3,591 participants. These debates involved traditional leaders who discussed conflict and issues relating to peace.





Meeting with village heads from the CRs of Tanaff and Niagha with Caritas/Kolda

## **ii. Traditional Ceremonies**

Five traditional ceremonies, one more than projected, were conducted in Baline, Dianki, Djivente, Médjedje, Nema communities. These ceremonies were held to spiritually purify individuals and communities following the conflict and set the stage for subsequent peacebuilding efforts.

Three secret meetings were held between traditional and religious leaders and combatants.

## **iii. Training and Capacity-Building**

A total of five (5) Early-Warning Committees (EWC) out of the projected 40 were formed in five communities. The purpose of these committees is to prevent and reduce community level tension. Training sessions in the early signs of tension identification and tension mitigation were projected for 200 committee members. These trainings have not taken place for two reasons: firstly, there was a delay in the development and translation of manuals to accompany the trainings, and secondly, these trainings were to accompany the traditional ceremonies, many of which took place in the last quarter of the project. It should also be noted that the traditional leaders themselves preferred to postpone these trainings because for them, trainings at this time did not respect their cultural calendar. Many of the leaders were occupied in other spiritual and cultural

activities. The identified trainer however is currently translating the training manual and materials into local languages to facilitate the training of participant groups with low literacy levels.

Thirty-seven (37) peacebuilding workshops have been organized. These peacebuilding workshops were to build communities' capacity in conflict prevention and transformation. The workshops were attended by 1,486 participants, each representing a village and each selected by their own community. These workshop participants returned to their communities and incorporated the messages and skills received from this training into social mobilization and behavior change efforts. They organized local village debates (*causeries*), and took advantage of village gatherings to transmit peacebuilding messages.

One peace building training session was held by WANEP for local NGOs and CBOs. This training session, which focused on the identification, prevention and mediation of conflict, brought together 22 participants.

### ***C. Income-Generation***

Although reconstructing houses and social structures provides IDPs the basic infrastructure to allow them to return to their communities, measures must be put in place to ensure that returnees can stay in their communities and that future conflicts are prevented. Income Generating Activities (IGAs) equip returnees with the skills, tools, training, and credit necessary to gain economic independence and earn a decent living. IGAs also work to re-start local economies and complement peacebuilding efforts by ensuring economic access to social services and promoting social links within the community through small business start-up and use of local structures.

During the last quarter of project implementation, Church World Service (CWS) provided Caurie Microfinance, a legally recognized, locally owned microfinance institution, with 25 million CFA (\$50,000) to conduct micro credit activities among women's groups. These funds were used to increase access to credit among female entrepreneurs, and to finance its institutional cost to cover additional communities. The contract was finalized and signed with Caurie in May 2006 for the commencement of micro credit programs, including the creation of village banks, disbursement of credit, and financial mentoring. Since then, Caurie has created eight village banks for 355 women. A total of 10,570,000 CFA (\$21,140) has since been dispersed in micro credit to these beneficiaries.

A further 26 million CFA (\$52,000) was made available by CWS to provide loans funds to *Institution Mutualiste Communautaire d'Epargne et de Crédit* (IMCEC) in Ziguinchor. Though this transfer was made after the end of the project, IMCEC agreed to conduct complementary IGAs in the targeted communities from August 2006. Micro credit and IGAs are now underway in three rural communes.

## **V. Explanation of any Changes in Program Design or Activity**

### ***A. Addition and Changes in Indicators***

Peacebuilding indicators were not specified at the beginning of the project because of the difficulty in setting good and accurate indicators in a changing conflict situation. The PB targets were set in June 2005 as per “Attachment B-M&E Table Bis June 05”.

### ***B. Publicity***

At the start of the project, a press conference was held in Ziguinchor. The intention of the press conference was to inform the local public of the new project, its objectives and key activities. Given that this type of expense was not budgeted for in the initial agreement, a revised budget, which was approved, was submitted to include a Communication line item. This line item subsequently covered all expenses relating to press coverage, journals, opening ceremonies, receptions and other occasions during which project accomplishments and successes were publicized. This line item also funded the making of signs in front of each completed structure crediting USAID and partners.

### ***C. Latrines***

Traditional latrines (176) for schools, health posts, and communities were initially envisioned as part of the reconstruction component; however this activity was changed soon after the commencement of the project to accommodate the standard plan for health posts, as set by the health district. Thus, the Consortium decided to build modern toilets with septic tanks to complement the modern structures and correspond to the standard plan. Because modern toilets cost approximately five times that of latrines, the final number of latrines constructed was lower than the set indicator. By the completion of the project, eight toilets with septic tanks were constructed for the health posts, and 6 toilets with septic tanks were built for five schools. While eight toilets were completed for the health posts during the project, a second toilet is under construction in the Mpack health post maternity ward, which is situated in a separate wing of the health post. This toilet is being built to respect local culture and beliefs stating that delivering women should not share toilets with others.

CASADES built two traditional latrines in Jakunda, in the Kolda region for one high school. In addition to the latrines projected to be built, Caritas/Kolda constructed four traditional latrines in schools in Lamelle, Fandgounga, Medina El Hadj, and Sare Sara Bouya.

#### ***D. Potable Water Sources: Wells***

The consortium had identified a total of 54 wells in communities that required rehabilitation. Soon after the activity began it was discovered that it would have been more costly and dangerous to rehabilitate a certain number of these wells. Therefore, of the total number of wells identified to be rehabilitated only 27 were actually rehabilitated, and 17 new wells were constructed. These wells were constructed using different technologies, which resulted in reduced costs and enabled the building of seven new hydraulic wells over the five projected.



Example of an abandoned, traditional well in Bayoungou village that was programmed to be rehabilitated. It was revealed that attempting to rehabilitate such wells with unstable structures would prove too dangerous, therefore the communities and consortium members decided to provide new wells instead of rehabilitating certain old wells.

#### ***E. Water Management Training***

The trainings in well management that were scheduled for water management committees in each village did not take place as programmed for several reasons. It would have been necessary to solicit additional expertise from outside the Consortium, as there was only one representative within the Consortium that offered the necessary skills to conduct such trainings. However, after calculating the cost of transport, per diem, and other expenses for external consultants, it was determined that soliciting external consultants and providing a training in each village would surpass the budgeted amount for this activity.

The Consortium then attempted to reorganize the trainings, so that trainings would be conducted in each rural community, attended by one representative from each village, instead of organizing one session in each of the 218 villages. This arrangement proved difficult because of the conflicting time schedules of the participants. Furthermore,

because the consortium waited until most of the reconstruction was completed before organizing training dates, little time was left during the life of the project to accommodate such changes. As the Consortium had developed synergistic relationships with local NGOs and CBOs during the project, these partners will continue attending to these communities in their ongoing programs/projects in the areas they are covering.

Although not previewed in the original project design, a water storage tank was constructed in the Bayoungou village, because it was more cost-effective and appropriate, considering that the community already had all other necessary structures, such as pipes and pumps, in place to carry water to and from a tank. This storage tank holds water from previously existing wells in Pata rural community.

It was envisioned that there would be one water management committee for each well. Due to the building of the one water storage tank instead of six wells, only one water management committee, instead of six, was formed.

#### ***F. Construction of Bridges and Access Roads***

Initially, a lump sum of 2,500,000 CFA (\$5,000) was allotted to the construction of each of the six bridges and/or access roads to facilitate community members' access to social structures. Only four of the scheduled projects were realized due to the unforeseen, increased cost of completing such projects. The partners, Caritas/Ziguinchor and AJAEDO completed cost analyses which showed that building bridges in the communities of Sindian and Diantene would cost well over the budgeted amount. This was in part due to the fact that such constructions were not standard, but rather each must be uniquely built to accommodate a specific environment.

### **VI. Explanation of any Discrepancies or Areas where Achievement did not meet Expected Results**

#### ***A. Reconstruction***

Many challenges were encountered by the local partners in relation to the management of contracts with the identified contractors. The contractors often engaged in multiple projects simultaneously, leaving certain projects unfinished for weeks at a time while the team worked on another project. In addition, construction procedures sometimes require periods during which structures need to be left to dry or set. Thus, several of the health posts and classrooms that were under construction were not finished in time, despite deadlines set by the local partners and included in the contracts between the local partners and the contractors. Some local partners had little or no experience in managing such contracts and thus lacked the skills necessary to enforce the contract terms with the contractors, knowing that a business case in court will be very costly to all with no or very little effect. Since the contracts were written directly between the local partners and

the contractors, CRS was unable to intervene in an effective manner.

One of the health posts that was scheduled to be built in Safane was delayed due to a change in the site previewed by the health district. The original site that was identified by the consortium and health district was changed, due to a new national plan to create a new district with its own dispensary. As the originally-previewed health post could no longer be built in this community, the Consortium was obliged to wait for the district to confirm a new site for this health post, which took approximately three months. Once the site was confirmed, discussions with the community took an additional five months before construction of the health post could begin.

## ***B. Latrines***

The type and number of latrines built was changed to reflect the health districts' standard plan for the health post, which included a modern toilet with septic tank. Because of the higher cost to construct a toilet with septic tank, only eight toilets with septic tanks were constructed for health posts and classrooms, along with six latrines for the community, compared to the target of 176 conventional latrines.

As each family preferred to have its own toilet, training on latrine building was provided by the Service d'Hygiène. The Consortium developed effective partnerships with other actors on the ground to support families' initiatives in latrine building. These partnerships include PROCAS in Mpack village and UNICEF for building toilets in Tankoron school. This dynamic effort continues.

## ***C. Construction of Bridges and Access Roads***

As mentioned above, the initial number of bridges and access roads that were planned were not realized due to the unforeseen costs of building each structure. A total lump sum of 2,500,000 CFA (\$5,000) was allotted to fund these constructions, but a cost analysis by partners, AJAEDO and Caritas/Ziguinchor, revealed that the construction of each bridge would have cost well above the allotted amount and the construction of each bridge would cost around 5 440 220 CFA (\$10,880). A particular challenge was faced with regards to the participation of the communities. The estimates quoted were arrived at on the basis of contributions from the communities. However, in the event, some communities used funds to pay for manual labor rather than using community participation. This resulted in shortfalls in the budgets for certain bridges and access roads.

## ***D. Water Management Training***

Due to the change in program activity in the Bayoungou community, which resulted in the construction of one water storage tank that uses water from six community wells, only one water management committee was formed in this community. This then resulted in a

lower number of created water management committees (54) compared to the indicator (59), as the six envisioned committees (one for each of the six wells in the community) were consolidated into one committee that would maintain the tank.

The trainings in well management that were scheduled for water management committees in each village did not take place as programmed for several reasons. It would have been necessary to solicit additional expertise from outside the consortium, as there was only one representative within the consortium that offered the necessary skills to conduct such trainings. However, after calculating the cost of transport, per diem, and other expenses for external consultants, it was determined that the budget could not cover the necessary costs for such a training.

The Consortium then attempted to reorganize the trainings, so that trainings would be conducted in each rural community, attended by one representative from each village. However, it proved difficult to organize training dates to accommodate all the village representatives. In addition, because the Consortium waited until most of the reconstruction was completed before organizing training dates, little time was left in the life of the project to accommodate such changes.

## ***E. Peacebuilding***

The formation and training of the EWCs was to be managed by GRAPAC, a consortium of traditional and religious leaders from the community. Only five of the projected 40 committees were actually created, due to constraints in organization and timing that prevented the group members from meeting as often as originally planned. The period during which the committees were to be formed and trained coincided with a busy period in which the members were responsible for various spiritual ceremonies in their respective communities. They were therefore not able to reach the intended targets before the end of the project.

Because of the delays encountered in the reconstruction phase of the project, many of the partners who were responsible for both reconstruction and peacebuilding activities were not able to achieve the targets set for peacebuilding activities, which were set to take place during the latter phase of the project. Another setback encountered was the challenge of planning events in the community during the specific periods laid out in the workplan. Though AJAC had started peacebuilding activities in the community once summer began, most of the community members no longer had time to participate, as they use this period to cultivate in the fields. ASSOREP encountered a similar problem, as they required students to be on vacation from school to implement activities, but the project finished in May, before school vacation had started.



## **VII. Overall Assessment of What worked and What Did Not**

### ***A. Positive, Expected Results***

The reconstruction of houses and social structures was a strategy that was conceptualized to facilitate peacebuilding, and indeed this was the observed result. Communities willingly formed water management, reconstruction, and maintenance committees and worked in groups to rehabilitate and construct houses, latrines, and wells. Putting the reconstruction activities directly into the hands of community members helped to raise community ownership of the project and ensure communities' commitment to the peace process.

All the communities committed to ensuring the maintenance of the structures built in their communities through financial and non financial contributions and the efforts of volunteers. For example, the members of Mpack community brought the sand necessary for the construction of the maternity ward; in Bourfaye-Bainouck, community members brought sand, water and gravel to assist with the construction of the maternity ward and classroom; in Sanou, the students brought the sand necessary for the construction of the classroom; in Senoba, women brought the water necessary for the construction of the health post; and in Sibana, the women actually helped dig the well.

The reconstruction activities of health posts and classrooms also helped to provide temporary jobs for many IDPs (approximately 880), which facilitated the return to their communities. It provided them with income and eased their resettlement.

A total of 4,429 displaced persons returned to their communities, once basic infrastructure, including housing, classrooms, health posts, and potable water sources, were established. The construction of bridges and access roads for certain communities, such as Sémène, Thianaff, and Tankanto Escalé, resulted in the repopulation of villages that had been abandoned for years (they were formerly not accessible by car during certain periods, allowing for transportation of goods and services). Now that access from these villages to social structures and other villages has been provided, former IDPs can now return to their homes without the fear of being isolated from social services. This shift has worked to regenerate local economies, bring separated families back together, ease the pressures among host families that were housing IDPs, and raise hope among affected communities.

### ***B. Positive, Unexpected Results***

Although community participation was an expected result of the project, especially within the reconstruction component, in which communities were expected to take a certain level of ownership for the structures built in their villages, some communities far surpassed the expected level of participation to improve the structures. One such example is the community of Bagadadji in Kolda, where ENDA coordinated the construction of the health post. The community decided to improve this structure by



equipping certain floors and walls in the ICP's (*infirmier chef du post*) house with tiles. In Senoba, the population gathered volunteers and organized a day to clean the new structure as a symbol of their gratitude and ownership of the new structure. The community members contributed to buy the materials and skilled community members did the work. In another community, Mpack village, the national government's AFDS program was informed of this reconstruction project through discussions with the community and decided to contribute by providing construction materials, including tiles, for the construction of the health post to raise hygiene standards and improve the appearance of the building.

Other communities were not only resettled, but expanded to become bustling trading posts and economic centers. One such example is Bayoungou village, to which many additional families moved once a water tank was constructed to supply the community with potable water. The town experienced an increase in the number of small businesses and livelihoods as well as establishing a new market due to the increased access to water. The community members have successfully raised and sold more livestock, increased community and family gardens, and even set up small businesses that sell ice and cold water.

In many villages, such as Mandina in the CR of Diattacounda, the rehabilitation and creation of wells allowed people to regain former levels of livestock production and family farm production, as water was now consistently accessible throughout the year. This facilitated family's increased and consistent income, thus increasing access to social services and ensuring their stay in the resettled communities.

In Faradianto village, the provision of basic structures, such as a well to facilitate access to water, helped ease conflict caused by the scarcity of water that existed between Guinean and Senegalese village inhabitants.

Other unexpected positive results were observed within the peacebuilding component of the project. An example of this is in Mpack. The Mpack community had a tradition of tension and occasional conflict between two neighboring villages. The inhabitants of one of the villages were forced to flee because of an attack by combatants. The inhabitants of the other village, which was predominantly Diola, remained in their homes. Once the peacebuilding efforts began, the inhabitants that stayed behind began efforts to bring the inhabitants of the first village back into their community in an effort to make peace. The two villages now work together and continue peacebuilding efforts. A committee to monitor the peace and these community efforts has been formed by representatives from each village. The Pendite village was also similarly reestablished, following peacebuilding meetings, when IDPs from the village who were temporarily living in Silick decided to return.

It was also discovered that the resources provided to traditional and religious leaders in the community within this component facilitated the resurgence and continuance of preexisting community-based efforts to conduct traditional ceremonies and rites aimed at purifying the community, which is believed to be a necessary first step to ensuring the

success of, and commitment to, any peacebuilding activity in the community. Traditional and religious leaders benefited from the funds provided to them and the vehicle put at local partners' disposal to conduct the necessary preparations for traditional ceremonies that are believed to rectify past wrongs and set the stage for a peaceful future. These same leaders have demonstrated their commitment to the project through their plans to continue conducting such ceremonies as well as holding secret reconciliation meetings with combatants, past the project life.

## ***Lessons Learned***

### **i. Partnership**

A significant number of construction activities were delayed or not completed by the end of the project due to the above-mentioned problems experienced between local partners and contractors. It was revealed that these partners lacked the capacity and experience to manage such contracts in an efficient manner. Through this experience, CRS has learned that future contracts should be made between CRS and the contractors. Local partners would need to be part of this process in order to enhance their capacity, but in a way in which they would not bear the entire responsibility for the projects outlined in legal contracts.

The partnerships between Consortium members and local partners should be viewed as long-term. They should extend beyond the life of the project and should represent common vision, goals, and values. In this light, there should be improved systems of communication within this partnership to allow for a free flow of information and feedback, which is then incorporated into the strategies, activities, and management of the project. More emphasis should be placed on building the capacity of these local partners to increase their independence and skill set, preparing them to eventually locate funds and conduct projects independently and successfully.

### **ii. Planning, Timing and Organization**

Another lesson learned from the delays encountered in the reconstruction component concerns the process of tax exemption for project material. This process took much longer than expected; in the future, adequate time should be programmed to complete this process before construction can begin.

With respect to the delays in water management committee trainings, decisions regarding the strategy and organization for training should be designed during the conception of the project with the participation of the community to ensure its practicality and to allow ample time for implementation and follow-through. An additional lesson in this realm is that the project staff should not have to wait for the completion of structures to commence trainings for management committees. This will avoid delays in training that result from delays in construction.

### **iii. Income Generating Activities**

CWS, within the Consortium, was responsible for the IGA sections of the project. During the life of the project, CWS experienced some institutional changes with the closure of their Dakar office. This resulted in delays in the transfer of funds for IGAs. A different and more sustainable strategy was adopted which was to transfer funds to two local microfinance institutions which would enable communities to access credit and to carry out IGAs. It was considered that this strategy would be more sustainable in the long run for it would ensure accompaniment of these communities by existing and locally owned financial institutions. The funds for these institutions were transferred during the last quarter of the project, and during the close out period.

### **iv. Budgeting**

The trainings planned for the water management committees did not occur due to changes in the planning and organization of trainings as well as the unforeseen additional costs of hiring external consultants to conduct these trainings. A separate budget line should have been written for the purpose of training for water management committees, as this activity is essential to the maintenance of wells and water tanks.

## VII. Data for Agreed Upon Performance Indicators

*Table A: Data by Indicator and Region*

Indicator	Target	Achieved			Target vs. Achieved
Reconstruction		Kolda	Zig.	Total	
Number of reconstruction committees created	159	115	48	163	+4
Number of rural communities with reconstruction workplan	11	26	19	45	+34
Number of houses constructed/ rehabilitated	300	194	135	329	+29
Number of houses built with community participation	300	194	135	329	+29
Number of beneficiaries for the rehabilitated houses (an average of 15 people per house)	4500	2955	2025	4980	+480
Number of wells improved	54*	12	5	17	=*
Number wells rehabilitated		15	12	27	
Number of new wells	5	4	3	7	+2
Number of tanks	0	1	0	1	+1
Number of health facilities	8	3	4	7	-1
Number of classrooms built and rehabilitated	15	14	3	17	+2
Number latrines	176	6	0	6	-170
Number toilets/septic tanks in health posts	8	3	5	8	=
Number toilets/septic tanks in schools	2	6	0	6	+4
Number of trainings in well maintenance for water management committees	10	0	1	1	-9
Number of well management committees	59	34	20	54	-5
Number of community mobilization sessions on water management and use	54	0	1	1	-53
Number of participants at water management and use sessions	1160	0	6	6	-1154

Indicator	Target	Achieved			Target vs. Achieved
		Kolda	Zig.	Total	
Bridges / Access Roads with water drainage systems	6	4	0	4	-2
Total number of returnees	4500	1447	2982	4429	-71
<b>Peacebuilding</b>					
Number of Early-Warning Committees created	30	0	5	5	-25
Number of EWC committee members trained in peacebuilding	200	0	0	0	-200
Number of social mobilization sessions held in communities for peacebuilding	Not determined	172	184	356	+356
Number of social mobilization participants	9273	4287	6422	10,709	+1436
Number of traditional purification ceremonies conducted	4	0	5	5	+1
Number of workshops for partners in peace building	1	N/A	N/A	1	=
Number of sessions held for community representatives in solidarity and peace or forgiveness and reconciliation	25	23 (Kolda)	14 (Zig)	37	+12
Number of community representatives trained in forgiveness and reconciliation or peace and solidarity	ND	949	537	1,486	1,486
Number of secret meetings held with combatants	10	0	3	3	-7
<b>Income Generation</b>					
Number of temporary jobs created by the project	0	591	265	856	+856
Number of village banks created	8	8	0	8	=
Number of micro credit participants	400	355	0	355	-45
Amount of credit provided (in CFA)	25,000,000	10,570,000	0	10,570,000	-10,569,575

\* As mentioned in Section IV. E., it was determined that it would be too dangerous to rehabilitate certain abandoned wells, as their structure was unstable. Therefore, new, improved wells were constructed.

**Table B: Construction by Partner and Location**

Structure	Number	With latrine/ Toilet	CR	Villages
<b>Health Post</b>				
Caritas Ziguinchor	1	2	Boutoupa Camaracounda	Mpack*
Caritas Ziguinchor	1	1	Oulampane	Diamaye
AJAEDO	1	1	Mlomp	Elinkine*
FADECBA	1	1	Diattacounda	Safane
CASADES	1	1	Ndiamacouta	Sénoba
FODDE	1	1	Pata	Saré Yoro Bouya
ENDA/Kolda	1	1	Bagadadji	Bagadadji
ONG JD	1	1	Kafountine	Diogué
<b>Classroom</b>				
Enfance / Paix	2		Samine	Mandina Balante, Sindima
Caritas Ziguinchor	1		Boutoupa Camaracounda	Bourofaye Bainouck
AJAEDO	2		Santhiaba Manjacque	Youtou
FADECBA	2		Diattacounda	Assoumoul, Boutoughoul
FADECBA	2		Samine	Sanou Sénégal, Faradiangto
Caritas Kolda	2	2	Tanaff	Lamel, Fandioughar
Caritas Kolda	2	1	Niagha	Saré Sara Bouya
Caritas Kolda	2	1	Médina El Hadji	Médina El Hadji
ADY	2		Sindian	Tankoron
AFE	2		Djibanar	Singhere, Bafata Balante
<b>Houses</b>				
AFE	10		Djibanar	Bafata Balante, Clonia, Singhere
AJAEDO	54		Santhiaba Manjacque	Youtou, Effoc, Djirack, Essaout
Enfance / Paix	5		Samine	Diabicounda, Sécounaya, Samine escale
Caritas Ziguinchor	14		Sindian	Sindian, Diakoye, Ounioc, Tankoron, Médjédje, Kagnarou, Kakème
Caritas Kolda	28		Tanaff	Médina I Diallo, Diamaye, Samodji Mansa, Kandiénousoukoto 1, Kandienousoukoto 2, Saré Sambèle, Sinthou B Demba, M.Ibrahi. DIALLO, Samodji Dinsé, Sototo, Faracounda, Saré Pathé, Fandiounghar 1, Fandiounghar 2

Structure	Number	With latrine/ Toilet	CR	Villages
			Niagha	Niagha 1, Saré Sara Bouya, Saré Mamadi, Saré Koundia 1, Saré Koundia 2, Saré Bouko Salia, Santnadiang Yoba, Niagha 2, Sinthiang Téné 1, Sinthiang Téné 2, Médina Saré Diao, Saré Lao, Saré Demba Diao, Saré Dembané
MJPI	30		Tankanto Escale	Saré Sény, S. Soubam, Koumbidia, St Maligué, S. Kouthia, S. Yéro Diao Soutou, Saré Demboulou, Talelle, Saré Hina, Saré Diamboulou, Oumoul Kouré
			Médina El Hadji	Saré Waly Diao et Médina Bocar, Sinthiang Amadou Soukel, Sanka
RADDHO	42		BoutoupaCamaracounda	Mpack
APRAN / SDP	25		Nyassia	Kailou, Bafican, Dialang, Dioher, Kaléane, Bacounoum, Basséré
<b>Wells</b>				
FADECBA	10		Diattacounda and Samine	Safane, Sémène, Sonako, Sibana, Djimbana, Sancathj, Thaiamé, Madya, Boutounghoul, Mandina Assaye
Caritas Kolda	7		Tanaff	Diamaye, Médina I Diallo
			Niagha	Saré Mamadi, Saré Koundia, Saré Bouko Salia
			Médina El Hadji	Sam, Ai noumadi
Caritas Zig	6		Sindian	Tapéname, Diédiel, Djinéa Sibogol, Bouyème, Djimande, Kagnarou
AJAEDO	10		Santhiaba Manjacque	Youtou, Effoc, Essaout, Djirack
			Oukout	Djivente, Diantène
			Mlomp	Elinkine
			Oulampane	Diamaye
ADY	4		Sindian	Sindian sud, Koundioughor
			Tenghory	Grd Koulaye
			Samine	Djidadjj Balante, Faradiangto, Sathioum, Sanou Sénégal, Diabicounda, Binaconding
MJPI	4		Tankanto Escale	Saré Demboulou, Oumoul Kouré
			Médina El Hadji	Sinthiang Amadou Soukel, Sanka
CASADES	2		Bona	Kamoghone, Kandion Nionsson
AFE	3		Djibanar	Bafata Balante, Singhère, Clonia
<b>Water storage tank</b>				
FODDE	1		Ndorna	Bayoungou
<b>Bridge or Access Road</b>				
Enda	1/1		Tankanto Escale	Nématoba, Mandingue, Nématoba Mounko, Nématoba Gabou, Sinthiang Ansou,

Structure	Number	With latrine/ Toilet	CR	Villages
				Tankanto Moundé, Manasamba, Bantanko, Tabasseye, Tankanto Escale, Marakissa, Saré-Waly

**\*maternity**

***Table C: Data by Partner Organization***

Partner	Location	Components	Target	Achieved to Date	Target vs. Achieved
ADY	Bignona	Reconstruction	2 Classrooms	2 Classrooms	=
			4 wells	4 wells	=
		Peacebuilding	2 Peacebuilding Workshops	0 Peacebuilding training	-2
			2 Mobilizations	0 Mobilizations	-2
			4 Meetings	0 Meetings	-4
AFE	Ziguinchor	Reconstruction	2 Classrooms	2 Classrooms	=
			3 wells	3 wells	=
			10 Houses	10 Houses	=
		Peacebuilding	1 Peacebuilding Workshops	1 Peacebuilding Workshops	=
			2 Meetings with leaders	0 Meetings / leaders	-2
AJAC/ LUKKAL	Ziguinchor	Peacebuilding	4 Mobilizations	0 Mobilizations	-3
			1 Peacebuilding Assessment Workshop	1 Peacebuilding Assessment	=
			3 Mobilizations	0 Mobilizations	-3
AJAEDO	Oussouye	Peacebuilding	3 Community Meeting	0 Community Meetings	-3
			2 Classrooms	2 Classrooms	=
			10 Wells	11 Wells	+1
			1 Health Post	0 Health Post	-1
			2 Access roads / bridges	0 Access roads / bridges	-2
ASSOREP	Ziguinchor	Peacebuilding	54 Houses	54 Houses	=
			2 Mobilization Sessions	2 Mobilization Sessions	=
			3 Peacebuilding Meetings	12 Peacebuilding Meetings	+ 9
ASSOREP	Ziguinchor	Peacebuilding	1 Peacebuilding Workshop	1 Peacebuilding Workshop	=



Partner	Location	Components	Target	Achieved to Date	Target vs. Achieved
			1 school peace knowledge competition 15 peace clubs in schools 1 IDP school boys educational retreat	1 competition 10 peace clubs in schools 0 Educational retreat	= -5 -1
<b>Caritas Ziguinchor</b>	Ziguinchor	Reconstruction	2 Health Posts 1 Classroom 6 Wells 15 Houses 2 Access roads/bridges	1 Health Post 1 Classroom 6 Wells 14 Houses 0 Access roads / bridges	-1 = = -1 -2
<b>Caritas Kolda</b>	Kolda	Reconstruction  Peacebuilding	6 Classrooms 7 Wells 28 Houses 2 Mobilizations 1 peacebuilding Workshop	6 Classrooms 7 Wells 28 Houses 2 Mobilizations 0 peacebuilding Workshop	= = = = -1
<b>CSDH</b>	Ziguinchor	Peacebuilding	1 Workshop	1 Workshop	=
<b>CACEC</b>	Ziguinchor	Peacebuilding	4 Workshop 3 Mobilization 38 Causeries	4 Workshop 5 Mobilization 64 Causeries	= +2 +26
<b>CASADES</b>	Kolda	Reconstruction  Peacebuilding	1 Health Post 2 Wells 5 PB Workshop 4 Mobilization	1 Health Post 2 wells 10 PB Workshop 4 Mobilization	= = +5 =
<b>ENDA/Kolda</b>	Kolda	Reconstruction	1 Health Post 2 Access	1 Health Post 2 Access	= =
<b>Enfance et Paix</b>	Kolda	Reconstruction  Peacebuilding	2 Class 6 wells 5 Houses 2 PB Workshop 2 Mobilization	2 Class 6 wells 5 Houses 1 PB Workshop 1 Mobilization	= = = -1 -1
<b>FADECBA</b>	Kolda	Reconstruction	4 Classrooms 1 Health Posts 10 Wells	4 Classrooms 0 Health Posts 10 Wells	= -1 =

Partner	Location	Components	Target	Achieved to Date	Target vs. Achieved
		Peacebuilding	2 Access roads/ bridges 115 Houses 1 Mobilization 7 PB Meetings 0 PB workshops	2 Access roads / bridges 121 Houses 2 Mobilization 4 PB Meetings 1 PB workshop	= +6 +1 -3 +1
FODDE	Kolda	Reconstruction Peacebuilding	1 Health P 1 Tank 1 Workshop 2 Mobilizations 1 Tank committee Trained	1 Health P 1 Tank 1 Workshop 2 Mobilizations 1 Tank committee trained	= +1 = = =
GRA-REDEP	Ziguinchor /Kolda	Peacebuilding	3 Workshop	4 workshop	+1
GRAPAC	Ziguinchor	Peacebuilding	3 Organization of traditional ceremonies for conflict 6 Organization of Meetings 3 EWC Workshops	4 Organization of traditional ceremonies for conflict disengagement in 4 different 3 Organization of secrets meetings with 3 armed sections heads of the MFDC 0 EWC Workshops	+1 -3 -3
KABONKETOOR	Ziguinchor	Peacebuilding	3 Organization of traditional ceremonies for conflict 6 Organization of Meetings	1 Organization of traditional ceremonies for conflict 0 Organization of Meetings	-3 -6
MJPI	Kolda	Reconstruction Peacebuilding	30 Houses 6 Workshops 5 Mobilization 4 Meetings	30 Houses 9 Workshop 1 Mobilization 1 Meeting	= +3 -4 -3
ONG/APRAN/SDP	Ziguinchor	Reconstruction Peacebuilding	23 Houses 10 Meetings	25 Houses 16 Meetings	+ 2 +6
RADDHO	Ziguinchor	Reconstruction	40 Houses	42 Houses	+ 2
SYAFD	Ziguinchor	Peacebuilding	8 Peace Meetings 2 Mobilization	18 Peace meetings 2 Mobilization	+10 =
USOFORAL	Ziguinchor	Peacebuilding	1 Workshop	1 Workshop	=

## **IX. Plans for Sustainability**

Because the Casamance is still undergoing the peace process, the need for peacebuilding and reconstruction is not completely met. The first step in the process, that of recreating infrastructure in targeted communities, has however been successfully accomplished. This first step has allowed the IDPs to reestablish their normal activities and lives. This will, in return, reinforce the peacebuilding efforts ongoing within these communities.

The communities were involved in every step of the project to ensure community ownership and facilitate sustainability of project efforts. Each community had created reconstruction and peacebuilding workplans that involved the creation and maintenance of peace clubs, early-warning committees, water management committees, and reconstruction committees, composed of community members. These social structures were put in place to ensure the maintenance of the rebuilt and rehabilitated structures as well as the continuation of peacebuilding activities. The program design envisioned that each health post have a health committee, dedicated to maintaining the structure and health services offered in the community. The communities agreed that these committees would use a portion of the funds paid for health services to maintain the structure.

All the plans for the reconstruction of classrooms and health posts, including the target sites and numbers, were made with the local health districts and educational departments to secure their buy-in to the project and their commitment to maintain the structures. An MOU was signed with the health district, the direction of health, and the Inspector Departmental de l'Education National to ensure that appropriate staff would be hired and placed in these newly built classrooms and health posts.

CRS plans to use private funds to complete the unfinished activities of the project, including the completion of the Safane Health Post, which requires more construction materials, and the trainings for the water management and early-warning committees. These trainings will ensure the correct use and maintenance of the constructed wells as well as the continuation of the peacebuilding activities at the community level. The list of the incomplete infrastructures may be found in the appendices.

The integration of local, traditional and religious norms and beliefs into the project, through the purification ceremonies and the training of traditional and religious leaders in peacebuilding, ensures sustainability through the recognition of local cosmological constructs and through the capacity-building of these leaders. Without understanding the necessity of initial spiritual purification, none of the peacebuilding activities would have been accepted or continued by the community.

## **IX. Close Out Activity**

Close out activities occurred from May 15 to August 15, 2006, following the termination of the project.

These activities included:

- Conducting a final meeting with all partners and consortium members to discuss project accomplishments, lessons learned, and final steps.
- Completing liquidations with all local partners.
- Collecting completed activity reports from partners.
- Completing and submitting final report to USAID.
- Ensuring the completion or putting plans in place to ensure that completion of all structures.
- Conducting a cost analysis for the completion of the Safane health post as well as unfinished peacebuilding activities, including the training of water management and early-warning committees.
- Completing the final project evaluation and report. It should be noted that this evaluation is not yet complete and will be sent to USAID before the end of August.
- Publicizing the project accomplishments and successes through press coverage (TV, radio, and journals), opening ceremonies for completed structures in the targeted communities, and placing signs listing the names of funders, Consortium members, and partners in front of all the structures built during the project

## X. Appendices

### A. List of Partners by Location

	Partner	Region	Department	CR	Communities
ADY	Association pour le Développement de Yamakeuye Bignona	Ziguinchor	Bignona	Oulampane Sindian Tenghory	Diamaye Sindian sud, Koundioughor Grd Koulaye
CARITAS/Ziguinchor	CARITAS Diocese of Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor  Bignona	Boutoupa Camaracounda  Sindian  Oulampane	Mpack Bourofaye Bainouck  Tapéname, Diédiel, Djinéa Sibogol, Bouyème, Djimande, Kagnarou  Diamaye
CARITAS/Kolda	CARITAS Diocese of Kolda	Kolda	Sédhiou  Kolda ??	Niagha   Tanaff  Médina El Hadji	Niagha 1, Saré Sara Bouya, Saré Mamadi, Saré Koundia 1, Saré Koundia 2, Saré Bouko Salla, Santnadiang Yoba, Niagha 2, Sinthiang Téné 1, Sinthiang Téné 2, Médina Saré Diao, Saré Lao, Saré Demba Diao, Saré Dembané  Lamel, Fandioughar, Médina I Diallo, Diamaye, Samodji Mansa, Kandiénousoukoto 1, Kandienousoukoto 2, Saré Sambèle, Sinthou B Demba, M.Ibrahi. DIALLO, Samodji Dinsé, Sototo, Faracounda, Saré Pathé, Fandiounghar 1, Fandiounghar 2  Médina El Hadji, Sam, Ainoumadi,
AFE	Afrique Enjeux (Africa Stakes)	Kolda	Sédhiou	Djibanar	Singhere, Bafata, Clonia
AJAC/LUKKAL	Association des Jeunesses Agricoles et Culturelles de la Casamance /LUKKAL	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Niaguis  Adéane	Niaguis, Agnack, Bourofaye Diola, Djifanghor, Fanghote, Guidel, - Bambadinka, Tendaba, Baraka Pakao, Soucoute, Laty, Niabina, Camaracounda, Mpack, Mawa, Fanda, Boulome, Bourofaye Bainouck  Adéane, Sindone, Koundioundou, Baghagha, Diagnon

	Partner	Region	Department	CR	Communities
<b>AJAEDO</b>	Association of Young Farmers of the Department of Oussouye	Ziguinchor	Oussouye	Santhiaba Manjacques  Oukout  Mlomp	Youtou, Effoc, Essaout, Djirack  Djivente, Diantène  Elinkine
<b>ASSOREP</b>	Association pour le Soutien et la Promotion de l'Enfance	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor Commune	
<b>CSDH</b>	Comité Sénégalais des Droits de l'Homme / ligue Régionale de Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	All CRs in Ziguinchor region (1 rep. from each)	N/A
<b>CACEC</b>	Consortium of Grassroots Associations and Consulting Firms	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Boutoupa Camaracounda	Mpack et Bourofaye Bainouck
<b>CASADES</b>	Comité d'Appui et de soutien au développement économique et social	Kolda	Sédhiou	Bona  N'Diamacouta	Kandion Kiosson, Kamoghne, Diacounda  Sénoba
<b>ENDA/Kolda</b>	NGO/ Enda Tiers Monde / Kolda office	Kolda	Kolda	Tankanto Escale  Bagadadji	Nématoba Mandingue, Nématoba Mounko, Nématoba Gabou, Sinthiang Ansou, Tankanto Moundé, Manasamba, Bantanko, Tabasseye, Tankanto Escale, Marakissa, Saré-Waly  Bagadadji
<b>Enfance et Paix</b>	NGO/ Enfance et Paix	Kolda	Sédhiou	Samine	Diabicounda, Sécoumaya, Samine Escale, Mandina Balante, Djidadi Balante, Faradiangto, Sindima, Sanou Sénégal, Binacoding, Sathioun
<b>FADECBA</b>	Federation of the Balantacounda Community Development Associations	Kolda	Sédhiou	Commune de Goudomp  Diattacounda	Goudomp  Thiamlé, Boutoughoul, Sincap Tildji, Sibana, Thiéba, Sémène, Sancadji, Pirki, Safane, Jimbana, Boutounghoul, Mandina Assaye, Simbandi Balante, Binaka, Soumbour, Assoumoul

	Partner	Region	Department	CR	Communities
				Samine	Samine Escale, Sanou Sénégal, Adjing, Koussy, Sincap Tilibo, Kanico, Bagnima, Brimine, Marseille, Bagui, Faradiangto, Samine Santo, Madiya, Djidadji Balante, Sonako, Sathioum, Madina, Thianaff, Diabiconda
				Djibanar	Bafata, Klonia Binaka, Soumbour, Simbandi Balante, Sathioum, Madina, Thianaff, Diabiconda, Madiya, Manécounda, Safane, Jimbana, Sancath, Boutounghoul, Mandina Assaye,
FODDE	Forum pour un Développement Durable Endogène	Kolda	Kolda	Pata	Hamdallaye, Saré Yoro Bouya, Wouropana, Pata, Touba Fouladou
				Ndorna	Délékou Pathé, Bayoungou, Ndorna, Bourouko, Fass.
GRA-REDEP	Le Groupe AGORA pour l'Education aux Droits de l'Enfant et la Paix	Ziguinchor/ Kolda	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Quartiers de Ziguinchor
			Bignona	Bignona	Quartiers de Bignona
			Oussouye	Oussouye	Quartiers d'Oussouye
			Kolda	Kolda	Quartiers de Kolda
			Vélingara	Vélingara	Quartiers de Vélingara
GRAPAC	Actions Group for Peace in Casamance	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Oukout	Djivente
			Oussouye	Kartiack	Kardiack, Dianki
			Bignona	Sindian	Médjédje,
				Douloulou	Katak
				Djignaki	Baline Wangara Katipeu
KABONKETOOR	Traditional Women Group for Peace in Casamance (Se pardonner)	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Néma
MJPI	Youth Movement for Peace and Integration	Kolda	Kolda	Tankanto Escalé	Saré Sény, S. Soubam, Koumbidia, St Maligué, S. Kouthia, S. Yéro Diao Soutou, Saré Demboulou, Talelle, Saré Hina, Saré

	Partner	Region	Department	CR	Communities
				Médina El Hadji	Diamboulou, Saré Waly Diao et Médina Bocar.
<b>ONG/APRAN/SDP</b>	NGO/ Association for the Promotion of the District of Nyassia	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Nyassia	Kailou, Bafican, Dialang, Dioher, Kaléane, Bacounoum, Basséré
<b>RADDHO</b>	Rencontre africaine Pour la Défense Des Droits De l'Homme	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Boutoupa Camaracounda	Mpack
<b>SYAFD</b>	Synergie d'Actions pour la Formation et le Développement	Ziguinchor	Bignona	Sindian	Mantankigné, Tandine, Tankoron, Silick, Médiédie, Kourouck, Ouniok, Bouyéme, Leuful, Tandine, Djinéa, Djinal, Sibogola, Sindian
<b>USOFORAL</b>	Comité Régional de Solidarité des Femmes pour la Paix en Casamance	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor  Bignona  Oussouye  Sédhiou   Kolda	Boutoupa camaracounda, Nyassia, Niaguis Sindian, Tenghory, Oulampane Okout, Santhiaba M., Mlomp, Bona, N'diamacouta, Samine, Diattacounda, Djibanar, Tanaff, Niagha Tankanto, Médina El Hadji, Bagadadji,	



	Partner	Region	Department	CR	Communities
WANEP	West Africa Network for Peace building	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor Bignona Oussouye Sédhiou Kolda	Boutoupa camaracounda, Nyassia, Niaguis Sindian, Tenghory, Oulampane Okout, Santhiaba M., Mlomp, Bona, N'diamacouta, Samine, Diattacounda, Djibanar, Tanaff, Niagha Tankanto, Médina ElHadji, Bagadadji	

## *B. Infrastructures to be completed*

Site village	Type	Region	Department	USAID observations	Date of last monitoring visit	Who visited	Current observations	State of repair	Deadline to complete	Needs to complete
Youtou	Well; classes	Ziguinch or	Oussouye	The well dries out daily and needs to be deepened;  The construction of the classes is completed but some works needs to be done.	08/08/2006	AJEADO  Technician	Well is being used because of the rains.  During the dry season well should be deepened.  Classes completed	Deepen well to prepare for dry season	December 2006	No additional costs necessary
Effock	Wells	Ziguinch or	Oussouye	The 2 wells dry out daily and need to be deepened	08/08/2006	AJEADO  Technician	During the dry season well should be deepened.	Deepen well to prepare for dry season	December 2006	No additional costs necessary
Djivente	Wells	Ziguinch or	Oussouye	The 2 wells are functioning very well						
Diantene	Well	Ziguinch or	Oussouye	The well is totally dry	08/08/2006	AJEADO  Technician	During the dry season well should be deepened.	Additional technical work required	December 2006	No additional costs necessary
Sibana	Well	Kolda	Sédhiou	The well is functioning very well						
Farandianto	Well; classes	Kolda	Sédhiou	The well is functioning very well; the classes are completed..						

Site village	Type	Region	Department	USAID observations	Date of last monitoring visit	Who visited	Current observations	State of repair	Deadline to complete	Needs to complete
Mandina assaye	Well	Kolda	Sédhiou	The well dries out daily and needs to be deepened	18/07/2006	CRS USAID FADECBA	Poor level of water	Well needs to be deepened during the dry season	December 2006	Additional costs from CRS private funds (\$200)
Djimbara	Well	Kolda	Sédhiou	The well dries out daily and needs to be deepened	18/07/2006	CRS USAID FADECBA	Poor level of water	Well needs to be deepened during the dry season	December 2006	Additional costs from CRS private funds (\$200)
Semène	Well	Kolda	Sédhiou	The well is functioning very well						
Thiamélé	Well	Kolda	Sédhiou	The well dries out daily and needs to be deepened	18/07/2006	CRS USAID FADECBA	Poor level of water	Well needs to be deepened during the dry season	December 2006	Additional costs from CRS private funds (\$200)
Boutoung houl	Well and classes	Kolda	Sédhiou	The well is functioning well and the classes have been opened to schoolboys						
Sanou	classes	Kolda	Sédhiou	The classes are completed						
Sancadji	Well	Kolda	Sédhiou	The well is functioning well						
Safane	Well and health house	Kolda	Sédhiou	The well is functioning well but the health house is far from being completed	18/07/2006	CRS USAID FADECBA	Major structure completed but work remains		October 2006	Additional costs from CRS private funds

Site village	Type	Region	Department	USAID observations	Date of last monitoring visit	Who visited	Current observations	State of repair	Deadline to complete	Needs to complete
										(\$3,300)
Assoumone	Classes	Kolda	Sédhiou	Classes have been opened to schoolboys						
Semeneassoumone	Bridge	Kolda	Sédhiou	The road is reopen to circulation for the vehicles						
Madya	Well	Kolda	Sédhiou	The well is functioning well						
Sathioum - thianaf	Bridge	Kolda	Sédhiou	The road is reopen to circulation for the vehicles						
Kamoghone	Well	Kolda	Sédhiou	The well is functioning well						
Diamaye	Well and health house	Ziguinchor	Bignona	The well needs to be deepened;	17/07/06	CWS USAID	Poor water level	Well needs to be deepened during the dry season	December 2006	No additional costs necessary
				The health house is not completed	08/08/06	ADY	Near completion	Painting and plumbing	September 2006	
Koudiounghor	Well	Kolda	Ziguinchor	The well is functioning well						
Sindian Tapaname	Well	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	The well is functioning very well						
Sidian(eramba)	Well	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	The well is functioning very well						
Kagnarou	Well	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Not yet completed	01/08/2006	Caritas Ziguinchor Service de l'hydraulique Service de l'urbanism	Completed			

Site village	Type	Region	Department	USAID observations	Date of last monitoring visit	Who visited	Current observations	State of repair	Deadline to complete	Needs to complete
Tankoron	Classes	Ziguinchor	Kolda	Classes have been opened to schoolboys						
Grand koulaye	Well	Ziguinchor	Kolda	The well is functioning very well						
Sare yoro Bouya	Health house	Kolda	Kolda	The health house is not yet functional and the roof need to be fixed	09/08/06 10/08/06	FODDE Techincian	Roof has been fixed			
Bayoungou	Water reservoir	Kolda	Kolda	The reservoir is functional						
Sanou Sénégal	Well	Kolda	Kolda	The well is functioning very well						
Binakonding	Well	Kolda	Kolda	The well is functioning very well						
Diabycounda	Well	Kolda	Kolda	The well is functioning very well						
Sindima	Classes	Kolda	Kolda	Classes have been opened to schoolboys						
Sare Demboulou	Well	Kolda	Kolda	The well is functioning very well						
Oumoul kouré	Well	Kolda	Kolda	The well is functioning very well						
Sankan	Well	Kolda	Kolda	The well is functioning very well						
Sinthiang A Soukel	Well	Kolda	Kolda	The well is functioning very well						
Bagadadj i	Nurse' apartment	Kolda	Kolda	The apartment is not yet functional there are some small works to be done	14/08/06	ENDA	Completed			
Tankanto-escale	Water retention dike	Kolda	Kolda	Completed						

Site village	Type	Region	Department	USAID observations	Date of last monitoring visit	Who visited	Current observations	State of repair	Deadline to complete	Needs to complete
Diogué island	Heath house	Ziguinchor	Bignona	Completed but some small work need to be done	08/08/2006	Justice et Paix	Work completed			
Elinkine	Heath house	Ziguinchor	Oussouye	Not yet completed	08/08/2006	CRS Technician	Setting the cement floor and painting	Work ongoing	August 2006	Additional costs from CRS private funds (\$900)
Sénoba	Heath house	Kolda	Sédhiou	Completed but some small works need to be done	01/08/2006	CWS CASADES	Completed			
Mpack	Heath house	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Completed but some small works need to be done	19/07/2006	CRS Caritas Ziguinchor Service d'urbanism	Completed			